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Inventor(s): VICTOR M. VILLALOBOS

Title of Invention: APPARATUS AND BUSINESS METHOD FOR TRADING AND TRANSMITTING STORED ENERGY

Enclosed is a disclosure of the above-titled invention consisting of 2 sheets of description and 1 sheets of drawings. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 is enclosed to cover the fee (37 CFR 1.21(c)).

The undersigned, being a named inventor of the disclosed invention, requests that the enclosed papers be accepted under the Disclosure Document Program, and that they be preserved for a period of two years.

Signature of Inventor

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Date

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City, State, Zip

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October 21st, 2003

## APPARATUS AND BUSINESS METHOD FOR TRADING AND TRANSMITTING STORED ENERGY.

### DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION/ ABSTRACT:

The apparatus and its method as shown on Figure 1 is an invention invented solely by Vic Villalobos, 2955 Summitop Court, Marietta, Georgia, 30066 a citizen of the United States of America to help remedy the high demand of electrical energy in certain metropolitan areas of the country and to alleviate the "electrical power grid transmission lock" problem. This invention covers an apparatus and method to optimize, coordinate for the transmission costs involved on the transmission of power from one "remote grid" location to another "local grid" location as well as the certification of receipt and paying for the Power received as well as the storage of same energy for later use.

The apparatus (CMCM) in Fig.1 and 15.0 primary function is the one of coordinating the different modes of the inverter, circuit breaker and the battery module used and depicted in Fig 1. The CMCM can be controlled remotely over Data Lines, for the purpose of security, the CMCM has a "call back feature" which only calls certain IP addresses only after being called and being programmed to use certain IP addresses.

It also provides with "data communication" with the internal home and the outside world by providing data about the different electrical devices. One of its functions is to measure the amount of "stored energy" as well the direction of the "electric power" as well as the quantities.

The CMCM automatically also identifies the user, certifies the amount of energy being received or transmitted by the home user. The unique feature of the newly invented power meter is that not only measures the quantity of energy being received or transmitted but also certifies the direction of power of being incoming or outgoing, this is totally unique. The CMCM provides a unique I.D. for the purposes of data transaction as a unique customer ID (CMCM ID) is burned in flash and it is different to every CMCM). This allows for the certification of the party (is) being involved in the transaction.

The apparatus also allows for secondary power sources to supplement and complement the utility power with or without the utility power being connected "online".

The secondary big feature of the invention is that the apparatus allows for a home to be remotely shed from the "power grid" for a period of time and primarily during the night allowing it to run on local battery (like during the day and charge storage at night); therefore, it will allow the home to be seamless isolated from the "grid" for the purposes of load curtailing or simply until a problem is solved and the power company is back on

*Sheet 1*

line again. This is a big feature in a "brown out" situation; the power company will not be burden with excessive load given a "brown out situation".

Another feature is that the invention allows the residence, small buildings or larger buildings to "run on batteries" or to run on secondary power sources seamlessly without interfering with the utility power or allowing the secondary sources (such as wind generators, diesel generators and other renewable sources) to complement the regular utility power.

The usefulness of this invention is the idea of charging batteries with remote low cost electrical power remotely obtained ("remote grid") to charge batteries and store as much as possible electrical locations as possible at night and to "make" that stored energy available the following day for the purposes of powering the "residence" or facility the following day during "peak electrical demand" period. Given the fact that power can be transmitted over the "power grid" from one state to the other, this invention will allow to charge the "battery" at night time with low cost power from one state and to "run" the recipient residence or facility the following day at another location or the use of multiple other sources.

Because the residence controller will report the amount of stored energy in a particular area to a "clearance house" and the clearinghouse will aggregate the "available" stored energy in a particular area, the concept will allow the utility companies to buy excess stored electrical energy from the "residences" in a matter of seconds.

The amount of stored energy would allow the "Local Power Company" to access remotely the amount of stored energy in thousands of residences and to command "thousands" of Kilowatts to be put into the "local Grid" as desired and as controlled by the power company remotely thru the CMCM.

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*Sheet 2*

# FIG 1.0

SEP. 1<sup>ST</sup>, 2003

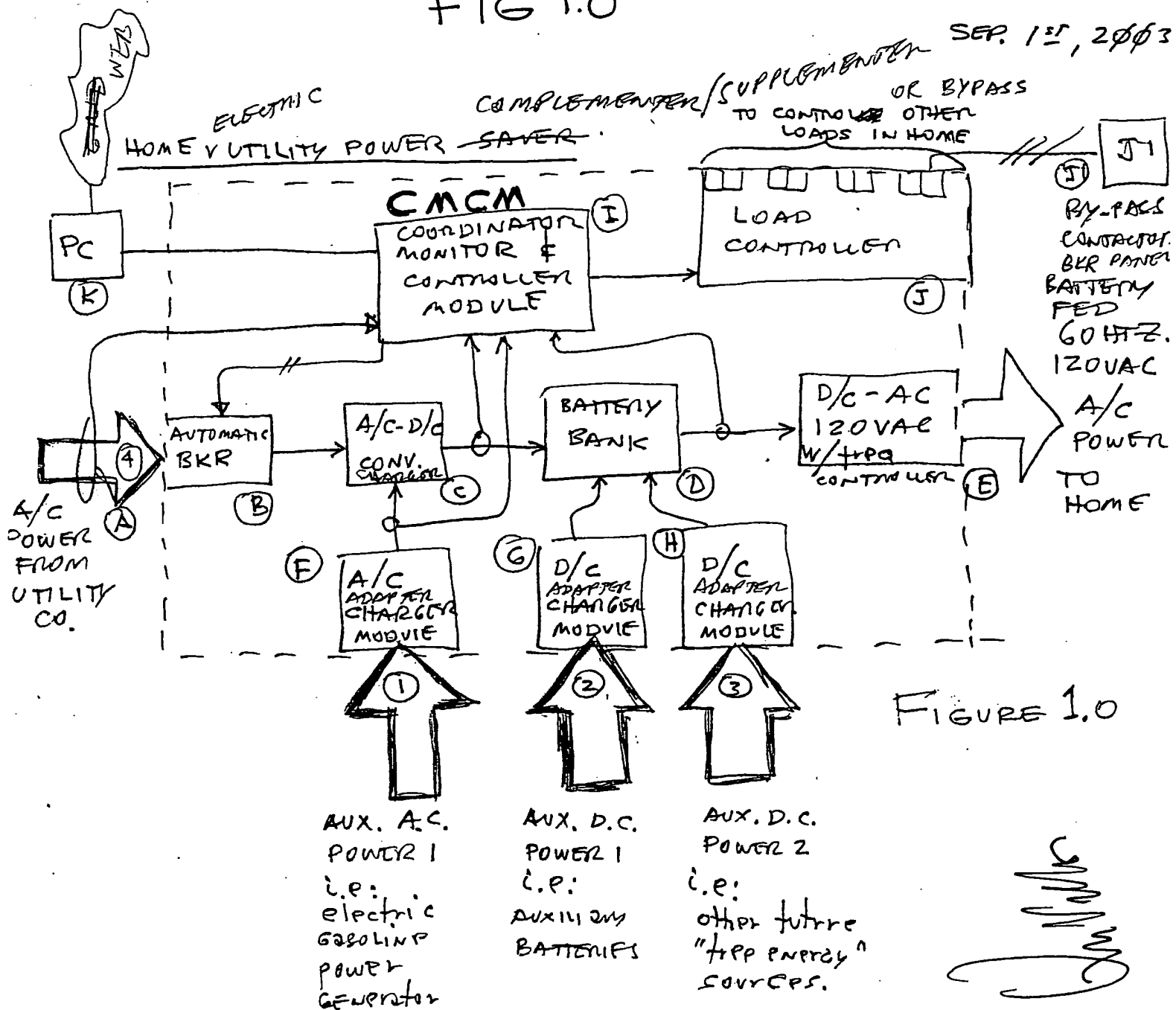


FIGURE 1.0

## DESCRIPTIONS

- (A) - INCOMING POWER FROM UTILITY CO. INTO HOME OR FACILITY
- (B) - COMPUTER CONTROLLED AUTOMATIC BREAKER
- (C) - A/C - D/C CONVERTER CHARGER
- (D) - BATTERY BANK
- (E) - D/C - A/C 120VAC 60 HZ. CONVERTER (220 / SINGLE PHASE 460 / THIRD PHASE FED FROM BATTERY)
- (F) - AUXILIARY A/C CHARGER RECEIVER MODULE #1
- (G) - AUXILIARY D/C CHARGER RECEIVER MODULE #1
- (H) - AUXILIARY D/C CHARGER RECEIVER MODULE #2
- (I) - POWER COORDINATOR MONITOR AND CONTROLLER MODULE

2900

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